The Pyongyang Times

No. 29 (507) SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1974 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Sends Personal Letter to President of Council of Revolution and Chairman of Council of Ministers of ADPR

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a personal letter to Houari Boumedienne, President of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, in connection with the fact that the latter sent a message to the heads of state of all the non-aligned countries, denouncing the Israeli aggressors' repeated barbarous bombing raids on southern Lebanon. The personal letter reads:

His Excellency Houari Boumedienne

President of the Council of Revolution
Chairman of the Council of Ministers
Algerian Democratic and People's Republic

Algiers

Respected Your Excellency President,

I extend the warmest fraternal greetings to Your Excellency President who is making devoted efforts for the defence of the dignity of the Arab nation and for the unity and solidarity of the third world countries.

We learned recently through press reports and publications that you sent a message to the heads of state of all the non-aligned countries in denunciation of the Israeli aggressors' repeated acts of barbarous bombing against southern Lebanon.

In the message you called upon all the third world countries to unite and take individual and collective action in the political and economic fields against the shameless aggressive acts of the Zionists.

Considering that this step of yours is a just one taken very timely, we highly appreciate it.

As you rightly pointed out, the present situation of the Middle East where the aggressive acts of the Zionists are becoming all the more vicious at the instigation of the imperialists urgently demands that all the justice- and peace-loving countries of the third world unite as one and actively support and encourage the just struggle of the Arab people, each from their own position, and, at the same time, mount a collective counterattack on the imperialist aggressors.

In fact, the brigandish armed provocation of the Israeli aggressors against southern Lebanon is not only a premeditated act designed to subdue the Arab countries and stifle the Palestinian people's cause of liberation by military threat but also an open challenge to the entire Arab people and the world peace-loving peoples, the peoples of the third world countries in particular.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which regards the sacred struggle of the Arab people as its own issued a statement pungently denouncing the criminal atrocities of the Israeli aggressors against southern Lebanon.

I reassure you that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will, in the future, too, as in the past, stand firm on the side of the fighting Arab people and do everything possible to actively support and encourage their just cause.

All the aggressive manoeuvres of the Zionists who burn with a territorial ambition will certainly be checked and frustrated by the united strength of the third world peoples including the Arab people and the just cause of the Palestinian people and the entire Arab people to defend national dignity and restore the lost Arab lands be realized without fail.

In conclusion I sincerely wish Your Excellency greater successes in your noble work against imperialism and for world peace and the unity of the third world countries and you good health.

Please accept my highest considerations.

KIM IL SUNG
President
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, July 2, 1974

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Sends Telegram of Condolence to President of Republic of Argentina

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a telegram of condolence to Isabel Martinez de Peron, President of the Republic of Argentina, upon hearing the sad news that President Juan Domingo Peron passed away. The telegram reads:

Her Excellency Isabel Martinez de Peron

President
Republic of Argentina

Buenos Aires

I was greatly shocked by the sad news that His Excellency President Juan Domingo Peron passed away to our sorrow.

Feeling irrepressible grief over the death of General Juan Domingo Peron, the outstanding leader of the Argentine people and ardent patriot, I express deep condolences to Your Excellency and, through Your Excellency, to the Argentine government and people.

General Juan Domingo Peron performed immortal feats for his motherland and people by devotedly struggling against foreign forces of aggression and for the freedom and happiness of the Argentine people from his early years and made a big contribution to the cause of the peoples of Latin America and the third world who are advancing along the road of independence today.

President Juan Domingo Peron was an intimate friend of the Korean people and played a great role in developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Argentine peoples.

Though President Juan Domingo Peron passed away, his exploits will remain alive for ever.

I firmly believe that Your Excellency, who have taken over the heavy duties of President at this difficult time of your country, will closely unite the Argentine people and achieve shining successes in carrying forward and accomplishing the cause left unfinished by President Juan Domingo Peron.

KIM IL SUNG
President
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, July 3, 1974

DPRK Mourns over the Death of President Peron

The Korean people expressed their deep sorrow for the death of President Juan Domingo Peron, the outstanding leader of the Argentine people, an ardent patriot and their intimate friend.

On the death of General Peron, the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea decided to set July 3, 1974 as a day of mourning for the whole country.

That day the Korean people expressed deep condolence over the death of General Peron with bitter grief. Radio Pyongyang aired one hour program of mourning. "Rodong Sinmun" and other newspapers carried the gist of the obituary notice made public by President Isabel Martinez de Peron and the brief history and photograph of the late General Peron.

TELEGRAMS

✦The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, sent a message of sympathy to Comrade **Edward Gierek**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Comrade **Henryk Jablonski**, President of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, and Comrade **Piotr Jaroszewicz**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR, in connection with an accident which happened in the Silesia Coal Mine of Poland.

✦The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Houari Boumedienne**, President of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of Algeria's independence.

✦The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **H. Kamuzu Banda**, President of the Republic of Malawi, on the 10th anniversary of the independence of Malawi.

DPRK and Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Establish Diplomatic Relations at Ambassadorial Level

A joint communique on opening diplomatic relations between our country and the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan was signed in Damascus, according to a report from Damascus.

The joint communique was signed on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by Han Su Ik, DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Syria, and on behalf of the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan by Nabicho Al Nimur, Jordanian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Syria.

It reads:

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan have decided to open diplomatic relations between the two countries at ambassadorial level effective from July 5, 1974, out of the desire to develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries on the principles of complete equality and reciprocity, mutual respect for sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

(KCNA)

The Korean People Will Frustrate the Splittist Manoeuvres of the Pak Jung Hi Puppet Clique and Surely Achieve National Reunification

Pyongyang Mass Meeting Held to Defend North-South Joint Statement

On July 3 working people of all strata in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, gathered at the People's Palace of Culture to attend a mass meeting to defend the North-South Joint Statement whose keynote is the three principles of national reunification advanced by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Put in place of honour on the platform with a national flag of the Republic as background was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution, sun of the nation and legendary hero.

The portrait was flanked on both sides by the slogans: "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the glorious Workers' Party of Korea!"

Present at the meeting together with working people in the city were Comrades Pak Sung Chul, So Chol, Yang Hyong Sop and Chong Jun Gi and responsible functionaries of the Party and government organs and social organizations and organs concerned.

The meeting opened with the playing of the Patriotic Song.

At the meeting Comrade Yang Hyong Sop made a report.

The reporter recalled with deep emotion the day when the July 4 North-South Joint Statement was made public two years ago and all the people of our country were full of new hope for national reunification. And he warmly supported once again the Joint Statement which marked a notable landmark in the nation-wide struggle for the country's reunification.

He pointed out:

Ever since the country's division the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung laid down the only correct line of reunifying the country independently by the efforts of the Korean people themselves peacefully on a democratic basis, rejecting all outside forces' interference, in conformity with the unanimous desire of all the Korean people and their national interests and has devoted all his energies and wisdom to its implementation. The reporter stressed that in his historic speech made in August 6, 1971 the leader put forward the line of broad negotiation between the north and the south and thus paved the way for the north-south dialogue and the publication of the North-South Joint Statement.

He went on to say:

The three principles of national reunification laid down by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great thinker and theoretician and genius of revolution, are a brilliant embodiment of the line of independent, peaceful reunification based on the immortal Juche idea. They are a historic milestone in the realization of the cause of national reunification, our national desire. And they are a joint action program of the nation which epitomizes the unanimous will and desire of the Korean people and an immovable guiding principle which the north and south should firmly rely on in the whole course of dialogue.

Saying that since its announcement, the North-South Joint Statement based on the three principles of national reunification enjoys the unanimous support and welcome of the Korean people and the progressive people of the world who wish peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, the reporter remarked that our Party and the Government of the Republic have made every sincere effort with all consistency to put into practice the agreed points of the Joint Statement and bring the dialogue to success.

He stressed that in the course of the dialogue we have suggested the most fair and realistic proposals for reunification acceptable to all—proposals for eliminating the military confrontation between the north and south, easing tension between the north and the south, realizing the many-sided collaboration and exchanges and widening the scope of dialogue and negotiations so that the people of all strata in the north and south can participate in the cause of national reunification, instituting a north-south confederation, etc.

The reporter quoted the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as teaching:

"After the announcement of the North-South Joint Statement we made every possible effort to put it into practice and achieve national reunification as early as possible. But in this effort we ran up against a big obstacle owing to the manoeuvres of the domestic and foreign splittists to perpetuate the national division."

The reporter disclosed in detail the facts that from the very moment they turned on their heels after signing the Joint Statement, the south Korean authorities started decrying it and feverishly tried to reverse it and that from the very beginning of the dialogue they, creating artificial obstacles and resorting to crafty double-dealing and delaying tactics, opposed all our fair proposals and violated the three principles of national reunification.

He said:

In the dialogue our side invariably made every possible effort for unity accompanied by dialogue, collaboration accompanied by dialogue and reunification through dialogue in accordance with the July 4 Joint Statement and the three principles of national reunification. The south Korean authorities, however, persistently sought the perpetuation of national split, crying for "confrontation accompanied by dialogue", "competition accompanied by dialogue" and "co-existence accompanied by dialogue".

The conflicts of the two lines manifested after the announcement of the North-South Joint Statement have clearly shown that the south Korean authorities continue racing ahead along the path of dependence on outside forces, not independence, the path of war, not peace, and the path of split, not reunification, totally violating the July 4 Joint Statement and the three principles of national reunification.

In June last year the traitor, Pak

(Continued on Page 4)

Israeli Aggressors Must Stop at Once Their Aggressive and Provocative Acts against Lebanese and Palestinian Peoples

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued the following statement in connection with the fact that recently the Israeli aggressors have intensified their barbarous armed invasion of Lebanon with greater frenzy at the instigation of US imperialism.

DPRK GOVERNMENT STATEMENT

Recently the Israeli aggressors, instigated by US imperialism, have intensified their barbarous armed invasion of Lebanon with increasing frenzy.

The Israeli aggressors who had ceaselessly committed provocations against Lebanon indiscriminately bombed the southern area of Lebanon again on June 20 and continued with their bombing and shelling of Lebanon, massacring in cold blood a large number of peaceful inhabitants of Lebanon and Palestine including children, women and old people.

These vicious atrocities the Israeli aggressors are perpetrating against Lebanon, getting frantic with bestial outrages, are a wanton infringement upon the sovereignty and security of the peace-loving Republic of Lebanon, an unpardonable aggressive crime against the Palestinian people and a naked challenge to the Arab people and the world peace-loving people.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people resolutely denounce with surging indignation the vicious aggressive acts committed by the Israeli aggressors with the support of US imperialism and express full support and solidarity for the righteous struggle of the Lebanese Government and people for defending the country's security and sovereignty and the just struggle of the Palestinian people for restoring their lost homeland.

While craftily scheming to stifle the daily mounting national-liberation struggle in the Middle East and subjugate the people in this region, US imperialism is supplying the Israeli aggressors with a huge amount of war materiel and funds and constantly egging them onto aggressive acts against the Arab people.

The Zionists under the patronage of US imperialism are insolent enough to try by hook or by crook to retain for ever the Arab lands they occupied and are daily intensifying their heinous aggressive provocations to stifle the revolutionary cause of the Palestinian people.

With no desperate efforts, however, can US imperialism and the Israeli aggressors attain their brigandish ambition or hold in check the staunch struggle of the Lebanese people, the Palestinian people and all other Arab people to repulse the enemy's aggression and defend national dignity and take back the lost Arab lands.

The Israeli aggressors must stop at once their reckless aggressive and provocative acts against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and withdraw at an early date from all the Arab lands they illegally occupied.

If US imperialism and the Israeli aggressors persist in their play with fire against the Arab people in defiance of the strong denunciation by the Arab people and the world peace-loving people, they will have to bear full responsibility for all the grave consequences arising therefrom and will be unable to escape a disgraceful, final defeat.

The Korean people will always stand firm on the side of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and all other Arab people valiantly struggling against US imperialism and the Israeli aggressors and continue to render active support and encouragement to their just struggle in the future, too.

Pyongyang, July 2, 1974

Grand Rally of Workers, Youth and Women Held in Peking Supporting Korean People's Just Struggle for National Reunification

Many Peking workers, youth and women met at a grand rally on July 3 at the auditorium of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference to voice resolute support for the Korean people's just struggle for the reunification of the country.

Put with due respect on the platform of the auditorium were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, and a portrait of Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people.

Also hung side by side on the platform were national flags of Korea and China.

Present at the rally were Comrade Wu Teh, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and First Secretary of the CPC Peking Municipal Committee; Comrade Ni Chih-fu, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC, CC and Secretary of the CPC Peking Municipal Committee; and other personages concerned.

Hyon Jun Guk, Ambassador, and staff members, of the DPRK Embassy in Peking were invited to the rally.

Comrade Chang Shih-chung, Alternate Member of the CPC, CC and Vice-Chairman of the Peking Trade Union Council, declared the rally open.

He said:

With the announcement on July 4, 1972 of the North-South Joint Statement based on the three principles of national reunification laid down by President Kim Il Sung, a new phase was brought in the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country.

On June 23 last year President Kim Il Sung made an important speech, "Let Us Prevent a National Split and Reunify the Country", and advanced the five-point proposition of national reunification, thereby pointing to a correct way of reunifying the country independently and peacefully.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the Korean people have staunchly been fighting for the country's independent and peaceful reunification, surmounting every difficulty. They have resolutely been opposing all the plots of reactionary forces in foreign countries to manufacture "two Koreas."

Upholding the great leader Chairman Mao's teachings, the Chinese people will, as always, resolutely support the Korean people in their revolutionary cause against imperialism and in their righteous struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Comrade Tsao Hsien-po, Vice-Chairman of the Peking Trade Union Council, spoke next on behalf of the workers.

He said that he had followed with pleasure the heroic struggle the Korean people in the north and south had been waging during the past two years to put an end to the present state of territorial partition and national division and achieve the country's independent and peaceful reunification by putting into effect the three principles and five-point proposition of national reunification which were made public by President Kim Il Sung.

The Pak Jung Hi clique are brutally repressing the south Korean youth and students and patriotic personages who are demanding democracy and freedom and struggling for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, he pointed out, and went on:

We Peking workers will resolutely support the struggle of the Korean people till the five-point proposition and three principles, put forward by President Kim Il Sung for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, are crowned with final victory.

Comrade Keng Shih-chung, Secretary of the Peking Municipal Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, addressed the rally on behalf of the youth.

He said:

Peking youth firmly support the Korean people in their struggle for the reunification of the country and denounce with burning indignation the Pak Jung Hi reactionary ruling circles for committing such criminal atrocities as to bloodily suppress the just and patriotic struggle of the south Korean people while doggedly hampering Korea's reunification and scheming to create "two Koreas".

Representing the women, Comrade Liu Kuei-ying, Vice-Chairman of the Peking Municipal Women's Federation, made a speech.

She said:

We resolutely support the just struggle of the south Korean people and women for the country's reunification and pungently condemn the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique for their fascist outrages—their harsh suppression of the south Korean people and women.

The Chinese people and women fully support the five-point proposition and three principles of national reunification which were set forth by President Kim Il Sung.

US imperialism must withdraw its troops, all its arms and equipment from south Korea, stop at once its military aid to the Pak Jung Hi clique and leave the Korean people to themselves so that they can reunify the country independently by themselves without the interference of any outside forces.

Hyon Jun Guk, the DPRK Ambassador to China, was the last speaker at the rally.

Meanwhile, the July 4 issue of Chinese daily "Renmin Ribao" carried an editorial entitled "The Cause of the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea Will Surely Triumph" and the Hsinhua News Agency published on July 3 an article "The Pak Jung Hi Clique Are the Wrecker of the Cause of Korea's Reunification."

(KCNA)

Kim Hyong Jik, Great Pioneer in Changing Course of Struggle from Nationalist to Communist Movement in Anti-Japanese National Liberation Movement in Korea

Today our people mark the significant 80th anniversary of the birthday of Kim Hyong Jik who was father of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in our country and who hewed the path of the Korean communist movement at its dawn.

Kim Hyong Jik was born into a patriotic and revolutionary family on July 10, 1894 and he took the road of revolutionary struggle in his early years.

In the period of Japanese imperialist colonial rule when the prospect for the country and the nation was gloomy, he lit up a new road for the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in our country, holding aloft the banner of national independence.

With the March 1 Uprising in 1919 as a momentum, the period of the bourgeois nationalist movement ended in our country and the national liberation struggle of the Korean people including the working class entered a new stage under the banner of Marxism-Leninism.

Kim Hyong Jik, an outstanding leader of the Korean national liberation movement, educates workers and peasants in progressive thoughts

In the historical period he read with avidity books on Marxism-Leninism and conducted energetic activities to combine the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in our country with the communist movement.

The Kuandian Conference which was convened in the summer of 1919 had a great significance in changing the course of the struggle from the nationalist movement to the communist movement in our anti-Japanese national liberation movement.

At the conference he summed up and analyzed in an all-round way the then prevailing situations at home and abroad and the historic experiences and lessons of the Korean people's previous anti-Japanese struggle and illuminated the road ahead of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement of our country on the basis of the far-reaching plan which he had already matured.

At the conference he taught that the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in our country should enter a new path with Marxism-Leninism as the guiding principle and that only when the struggle was waged by firmly relying on the efforts of the popular masses including workers and peasants, would it be possible to beat down the Japanese imperialist aggressors and the landlords and capitalists and build a new society where the proletarians lead a happy life.

He said that ruinous flunkeyist ideas should be repudiated and the spirit of national independence firmly maintained to awaken workers and peasants and other working people of broad sections to advanced ideas and unite them and achieve the unity of action with all the anti-Japanese forces.

He analysed and reviewed in detail the causes of failure of the March 1 Movement and taught that it was essential to counter the armed enemy with weapons to defeat them.

The line set forth by Kim Hyong Jik at the Kuandian Conference was the most correct one for changing the course of the struggle from the nationalist to the communist movement in our anti-Japanese national liberation movement.

It was the most revolutionary and positive line aimed at liquidating Japanese imperialist colonial rule and achieving the restoration of the country by the efforts of the Koreans themselves by rallying workers and peasants and other anti-Japanese patriotic forces at large and fostering their strength constantly under the banner of Marxism-Leninism.

This line of his gave a great strength and courage to our people who had been groping after the way for genuine independence under Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

Indeed, he put forward the great line for changing the course of struggle and waged an energetic struggle for its implementation, with the result that the dark clouds hanging heavily over the course of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in our country began to be cleared up and the dawn was breaking in the Korean revolution.

After the Kuandian Conference, he exerted every effort to awaken workers, peasants and other working masses of broad segments to new progressive ideas, unite them in organizations and build up the internal forces of the national liberation movement with a view to implementing the new line.

Going into the workers and peasants not only in the border areas along the Amnok-gang River but also in the interior of the homeland including Pyongyang, Kangdong and Unryul and in the vast areas of Northeast China including Fusung, Antu, Kirin, Mengchiang and Huatien, he told them about the October Revolution and Lenin and vigorously carried on the work to raise their consciousness of national independence.

On the other hand, he expanded and strengthened the local organizations of the Korean National Association to suit the requirements of a new struggle and united the broad popular masses in the organizations to firmly build up the mass foundation of the revolutionary struggle.

Thus, the workers and peasants of our country who were subjected to subhuman treatment and cast out from society in ignorance and benightedness, gradually became class conscious and rose in the dynamic revolutionary struggle.

Kim Hyong Jik worked hard to unite into one organized force the individuals and organizations engaged in the independence movement that were operating separately in different areas at home and abroad without a clear-cut goal and means of struggle.

Kim Hyong Jik said:

"...We should combine the efforts of all the people in order to restore our lost country. No one can accomplish any undertaking single-handed. The most valuable thing for us Koreans is cohesion and ideological unity....

"Factional activities mean fighting the Japanese imperialists with one arm tied behind our backs.

"For us who are fighting selflessly for national restoration and independence, there is no weapon more powerful than cohesion and ideological unity. All Koreans should come forward and join forces in the sacred cause of Korean independence."

This teaching of his served as a highly important guideline for the expansion and development of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in our country and for the unity and cohesion of the ranks.

At that time those who were engaged in the independence movement upheld the banner for independence against Japanese imperialism but had not passed beyond such an old frame as to get scattered, not believing in the power of the popular masses and collecting "funds for military activities" and laid great obstacles to achieving the unity and cohesion of the anti-Japanese forces.

Deeply grieved at the fact that the ranks of the anti-Japanese movement had not achieved unity, Kim Hyong Jik bent all his energies to rallying them under the banner of opposing Japanese imperialism and to leading them to the correct road of struggle.

He had meetings with the participants in the independence movement on many occasions and positively supported their anti-Japanese elements and rectified their unorganized and amateurish methods of struggle and their erroneous viewpoint of ignoring the masses.

Those participating in the independence movement were moved to admiration by his superb ideology, profound political insight and logical power of persuasion and sincerely hoped for his guidance.

Indeed, by his persistent education and principled struggle they responded to a new advanced idea and supported the orientations and lines of struggle put forward by Kim Hyong Jik. Thus, not a few people among them changed the course of their struggle to that of the communist movement.

In order to carry the anti-Japanese national liberation movement of our people to a new stage, Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable revolutionary fighter, vigorously pushed forward preparations for the armed struggle, such as the acquisition of weapons and the training of military cadres.

Kim Hyong Jik said:

"...We must store up strength.

"We must respond to the armed enemy by weapons to defeat them."

Kim Hyong Jik sent the progressive youths of worker and peasant origin to the Sahoe Chungmyong School and other military officers schools in preparation for the armed struggle to be waged on a large scale in the future, and he visited these schools in person to look after the study and military and political training of the students and give meticulous guidance to them.

Besides, he saw to it that the revolutionary organizations in different areas struggled to obtain weapons. He organized and guided the struggle for acquisition of weapons which was waged with the youths trained in the military officers schools as the pivots.

Upholding his instructions the revolutionary organizations in various places and those who were dispatched for obtainment of weapons carried on energetic activities, attacking by surprise the Japanese police and government institutions of the enemy, capturing weapons and disposing of vicious stooges.

Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable revolutionary fighter, led the anti-Japanese national liberation movement of our country along the road of new ideology, new method and new struggle, thus changing the course of struggle from the nationalist to the communist movement. And he performed immortal revolutionary exploits and gained priceless experience in the course of this struggle.

As seen above, he dedicated his whole life to the sacred revolutionary cause for the restoration of the fatherland and the freedom and liberation of the people and made an immortal revolutionary contribution to the history of revolutionary struggle of our people.

His precious exploits have been splendidly inherited and carried forward by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution, and shine brilliantly in this land.

Ever-victorious is our people who are stubbornly fighting on along the road of revolution indicated by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and under his wise leadership, holding high the revolutionary banner of the great Juche idea.

To Bring the Dawn of Fatherland Restoration

A Visit to Chunggang Historic Site

On the eve of the 80th anniversary of birthday of Kim Hyong Jik, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in our country and a great pioneer in changing the course of the struggle from the nationalist movement to the communist movement, I visited Chunggang historic site reminiscent of his revolutionary exploits.

In the autumn of 1918 Kim Hyong Jik was discharged from prison. With a plan to carry on his struggle more actively on a broader scale he left Mangyongdae and moved to Chunggang.

There was a stream of visitors from different parts of the country. Together with them I paid a tribute, first of all, to his bronze statue.

The moment I looked up at it in reverence, I felt as if his highly inspiring words were ringing in my ears—the words: "I must fight the Japanese imperialists and win, even if my flesh is torn to shreds and ground to powder."

We then proceeded to the old man Kang's inn (Chunggang History Museum at present) where Kim Hyong Jik had stayed.

It is a house of square shape and has one small upper-story room and several other rooms.

Put on show in these rooms were treasured pictures and oil paintings that give portrayal of his revolutionary activities, and the historic mementos were displayed underneath.

What aroused a great deal of interest were the two pictures which depict him who is carrying on the revolutionary activities while practising medicine—the one that shows him who is educating the people in the anti-Japanese spirit and the other, giving assignments to a political organizer.

At Chunggang Kim Hyong Jik practised medicine on the surface as he had planned in the prison, and got in touch with many people. Mingling in them came the members of the independence movement from different parts of the homeland and abroad.

He often had secret meetings with them, assigned new revolutionary tasks to them and sent them out.

The exhibits which impressed us more deeply than any others were the reminiscences given by some people who had maintained contact with Kim Hyong Jik at the time.

All the more so when we read the one written by old man Hyon. It runs in part:

"...One night Kim Hyong Jik had a meeting with the teachers and students' parents of the school and those engaged in the independence movement in an upper room of my home and said to the following effect:

'...Sahoe Chungmyong School is a cadre training school. It is to train the members of the independence movement. Korea was reduced to a colony of the Japanese dwarfs. But never did we forget our country even for a moment. We must win the independence of Korea at any risk. The success in our struggle for its independence hinges on whether or not we can train many talents who will fight for Korea's independence. It is now most important of all for the students' parents to do all they can to help build up and run the school well.

Another important point is to strictly keep the secret of the independence movement. Confidential documents and weapons must be concealed carefully, whatever may happen...'

Like this, Kim Hyong Jik strove for training men of talents, regarding it as part of the preparations for Korea's independence."

Moving from place to place, from Chunggang to Linchiang, Pataokou and Fusung, he carried on his activities under the ostensible signboards: "Sunchon Uiwon (Clinic)", "Kwangje Uiwon" and "Murim Uiwon"; he took control of the revolutionary struggle and directed it as a whole.

The exhibits in the Museum brought home to my mind again the fact that Kim Hyong Jik was not only an indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter dedicated to the struggle for the restoration of the country and its independence but also a patriotic and revolutionary educator who devoted his all to education of the rising generation and a fine revolutionary who had the lofty traits and virtues.

I looked into the upper-story room where Kim Hyong Jik educated his son in patriotism at the time he often snatched in the midst of busy revolutionary work.

I came out of the Museum and visited the historic sites associated with his revolutionary activities—Chunggang Post Office illustrative of the patriotic spirit of Kim Hyong Jik, the fishing place, ferryboat moorage, and Sungrito (Place of Victory) and wrestling place where the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung tirelessly received the patriotic education from his father and fostered the spirit of fighting to wipe out the enemy.

Through the Chunggang Post Office Kim Hyong Jik-maintained contact with the organizations at home and abroad and raised funds needed for the independence movement.

At that time one of the clerks of the post office, a man surnamed Kim, was guided and educated by him. The man mailed the confidential documents from him to the organizations, and directly received the packages and medicaments which contained the confidential documents and delivered them to him. What was more, he, dealing with telegrams, remittance business and exchange, dexterously diverted a large amount of the "government funds" of Japanese imperialism to the independence movement.

Kim Hyong Jik often went out to the fishing place, where he met his revolutionary comrades and political organizers, acquainted himself with the state of work, gave them new pointers in their struggle and assigned new tasks to them or he met the volunteers who came to join in the independence movement and educated them in the revolutionary ideas.

The revolutionary cause for Korea's independence, to which Kim Hyong Jik dedicated his life, was brilliantly inherited and developed by his son, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Today our people are enjoying a happy life to the fullest extent and are creating a new, far better life, in the socialist paradise that was brought into being by the leader.

I started on my way home, with a greater pride and honour of making revolution under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and with reaffirmed determination to remain loyal to him under any circumstances.

Kim Gwang Su

Poem Written by Kim Hyong Jik

The Green Pine on Namsan Hill

Comrade, do you know
The green pine standing on Namsan Hill?
The rigors of snow and frost
Make strike
But life returns
When spring comes round
With warm sunshine.

My life will be worthless
If I fail to bring about
The country's independence.
Believe me, brothers,
I'll be unyielding
On the road to restoration
Even though I were torn to pieces.

"The Name of Kim Hyong Jik Will Shed Brilliant Light Like Morning Star in History of Korean Revolution and World Revolution", Say World's People

"The priceless achievements and invincible revolutionary spirit Kim Hyong Jik had left in the history of the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle of the Korean people treading the thorny path are shedding a brilliant light even today and boundlessly encouraging our struggle." (members of the "Study Group of the History of the Revolutionary Activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in Mali.)

"...Kim Hyong Jik is an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement and a great pioneer in changing the course of the struggle from the nationalist movement to the communist movement in Korea." (a member of the Romanian delegation of education.)

"There are innumerable fathers in the world. But nobody is comparable with Kim Hyong Jik for his great work done. It is because he brought Comrade Kim Il Sung to be the sun of the Korean nation and one of the outstanding leaders of the world revolution. We must learn from his revolutionary ideology and virtues." (Molepi Moconi, delegate of Pan-Africa Conference in South Africa.)

"Already in the difficult days he held that the Korean independence should be achieved by the Korean people themselves without relying on others. These words were, I think, the bud of Juche philosophy." (a prominent figure of Sweden.)

"Kim Hyong Jik maintained that in order to drive out the Japanese imperialist aggressors from the land of Korea and win the independence of the country the political and military activities should be closely combined, not relying on the method of petition and reform.

This correct policy worked out in the course of forming and guiding the Korean National Association by Kim Hyong Jik, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement before the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, gives great encouragement to the peoples of Bolivia and the rest of Latin America fighting against the policy of colonial subjugation pursued by imperialists today." (a revolutionary of Bolivia.)

"The skilful combination of legal and illegal activities on the basis of his correct analysis of the internal situation and the efforts to consolidate the mass foundation through the expansion of the Korean National Association—these facts show his energetic and revolutionary activities and clearly teach us revolutionaries how to act under the given situation." (a public figure in Latin America.)

"He was not only an ardent anti-Japanese patriotic fighter but also an enthusiastic progressive, patriotic educator who devoted his all to the education of the younger generation. While taking up teaching at school, he educated his sons including Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, in patriotism and principle and brought all his family members and relatives as fervent patriots." (from the article carried in a newspaper of Pakistan.)

"Kim Hyong Jik is one of the great revolutionaries of the world and his name will shed a brilliant light like the morning star in the history of the Korean revolution and the world revolution. (from the article appearing in the Pakistani newspaper "Leader".)

Anti-Imperialist, Anti-Feudal, Democratic Revolution Is a New Form of Revolution (1)

The national liberation movement in our times has entered the stage of new development.

The people who had been plundered and oppressed for centuries made their appearance on the stage of history as the masters of their own destiny.

The national liberation movement has become one of the two major forces for revolution in our era alongside the revolutionary struggle for socialism of the international working class. And it has raised before history and our age numerous theoretical and practical problems which were hardly thinkable in the former days and demanded their immediate solution.

In our country the anti-Japanese national liberation movement was conducted from the time before and after the occupation of Korea by Japanese imperialism and it took diverse forms—the volunteers' struggle, the Independence Army movement, etc. With the appearance of the working class on the stage of history in the 1920's the communist movement also began to bud. Many forerunners brought forth the slogans of national independence and communism and the people waged the bloody struggle against the enemy. All the movements in the initial stage, however, ended in failure, because they were devoid of correct revolutionary theory, strategy and tactics.

In short, in our times the national liberation movement raised many new theoretical and practical problems and accordingly, to correctly solve these problems or not was a matter on which depended the successes of our people and the people of colonial and semi-colonial countries in their liberation struggle. And it was an important matter that might exert a great influence upon the development of the world revolution.

In the historic Chialun Meeting held in 1930, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great thinker and theoretician and the genius of revolution, defined the nature of the Korean revolution at that stage as the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution and clearly expounded the strategic and tactical lines of this revolution. Thus he gave scientific solution to the urgent theoretical and practical problems raised by our age.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Our country is a semi-feudal, colonial society where because of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, capitalist development is extremely retarded and feudal relations of production are predominant.

Under these circumstances, the basic tasks of the Korean revolution at the present stage are to carry out the task of the anti-imperialist national liberation revolution to overthrow Japanese imperialist colonial rule and regain our lost country and, at the same time, to fulfil the task of the anti-feudal, democratic revolution to eliminate feudal relations and pave the way for the country's development on democratic lines. These two tasks are closely interrelated. This is seen in the fact that the Japanese imperialist aggressors—the colonial rulers—on the one hand and the landlords and the former feudal bureaucrats—the champions of feudal relations—on the other, are in collusion with each other.

...the struggle against Japanese imperialism and the struggle against feudalism must be waged as an integral whole.

Hence, our revolution at the present stage is an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution."

The idea of the leader on the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution is a new idea of social revolution and it is a unique idea set forth on the basis of the scientific analysis of the national and class contradictions and socio-economic conditions which became complicated due to Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

The Japanese imperialists, while maintaining colonial rule over Korea for 36 years, made Korea a source of raw materials and labour, an area of capital export, a market for surplus commodities and a military base for aggression against the continent. The Japanese imperialist monopolies had the key economic branches of our country in their grip and raked in huge amount of monopolistic high profits. On the other hand they retarded in every way the growth of our national industry.

Besides, the Japanese imperialists prevented the development of our rural economy by maintaining feudal ownership of land, a foothold for colonial exploitation and domination. This extremely retarded the capitalist development of our country and hindered the regular development of our national economy.

In a word, imperialist colonial rule and colonial and semi-feudal socio-economic relations were fetters preventing the development of the dependent countries.

In order to win their freedom and independence and bring about social progress the oppressed people in colonies should put an end to imperialist colonial rule and abolish the colonial and semi-feudal socio-economic system. To carry out the task of anti-imperialist, national liberation revolution and the task of anti-feudal, democratic revolution constitutes a basic revolutionary task in the colonial and semi-colonial countries.

The basic contradictions in colonial and semi-feudal society are the contradictions between imperialism and landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats who are in collusion with it in one hand and the workers, peasants, petti-bourgeoisie and national capitalists on the other.

Without driving out the foreign imperialist aggressive forces and without overthrowing the landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats who are hand in glove with them, the oppressed people in colonies cannot put an end to the colonial, semi-feudal socio-economic relations nor can they gain freedom and liberation and bring about social progress.

The socio-class relations in colonial and semi-feudal society where the imperialist aggressor forces and the feudal forces are in league with each other call for fulfilling as an integral whole the task of anti-imperialist national liberation revolution and that of anti-feudal, democratic revolution. Without fighting against imperialism we cannot carry out the task of anti-feudal, democratic revolution and without fighting against feudalism we cannot fulfil the task of anti-imperialist, national liberation revolution.

The revolution in the colonial countries is the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution which carries out the tasks of these two revolutions in an integrated way.

The leader defined the nature of the revolution in the colonial countries as the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution and, on this basis, made it clear that the main target of struggle in this revolution is the imperialist aggressor forces.

Japanese imperialist colonial rule over Korea in the past was the root cause of all misfortunes of our people and the source of all social letters.

Unless they overthrew the Japanese imperialist aggressor forces and their colonial rule, our people could not extricate themselves from the misfortune and suffering of a ruined people nor could they bring about their freedom and happiness. Japanese imperialism was the sworn enemy of our people and target No. 1 in struggle.

The leader pointed out that the landlords, comprador capitalists, traitors to the nation and reactionary bureaucrats who fawned on and tailed behind the imperialists and served them as their faithful lackeys are also the targets of struggle in the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution.

They actively helped the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism in Korea and in cahoots with it repressed and exploited our people.

(Continued on Page 3)

Our Cinema Art in Full Flower

Our cinema art has not a long history. It is no more than 25 years since the first feature film "My Native Place" was produced in our country.

Our country was liberated from the yoke of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, but all its domains had little foundation to rest upon. The same was true of the cinema art.

There was not a single film studio, and cinema workers were few. The scarcity of equipment and materials for film production was indescribably great. However, our cinema art has made so giant a stride forward that it can hardly be compared with what it was.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, sound material and technical foundations have been laid for our cinema art and reliable film-producing centres, which are able to readily meet the demands of our revolution, have been built up along up-to-date lines and our cinema art plays an important, vanguard role in the development of our literature and art.

Indeed, our cinema art successfully performs its part as a powerful weapon for the education of the masses.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...our cinema workers and other Red writers and artists produced many revolutionary militant works of literature and art. Thus, they demonstrated to the whole world the vitality of our socialist literature and art which is efflorescing and developing resplendently under the leadership of the Party, and made a great contribution to the revolutionization and working-classization of our working people."

In recent years our cinema workers have done a great thing. They admirably filmized a large number of works, well adapted to our era. The productions include "The Sea of Blood", "The Fate of a Self-Defence Corps Member" and "The Flower Girl", film versions of the homonymous immortal classical dramas written and staged during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

In the monumental works diligent, humble and common people appear. They continue undergoing a miserable life filled with tears of blood, forced upon the people of a colonial country. Through this, the heroes come to regain class awakening and national consciousness. At last they embark upon the road of the revolutionary struggle.

Through a brilliant portrayal of the heroes the immortal classical works illustrate the truth of struggle for the emancipation of nation, class and humanity.

By reflecting the true spiritual world of the heroes who hold their political lives dearer than their physical lives, the works bring home to thousands upon thousands of people the truth of the great Juche idea.

These immortal classics serve as a typical doctrine of communist humanity which enables one to see the greatness and value of human beings in defending their social and political lives. Herein lies the absolutely perfect kernel of the works, ideological and artistic. That is why the immortal classics are a revolutionary wealth and fine pattern of revolutionary literature and art which our literature and art should carry forward for ever.

Screen adaptation of the immortal classical works to our time provided an example of permanent classical importance to be followed by our revolutionary film art.

In recent years many excellent films were produced, among them "Five Guerilla Brothers" and "Story of a Detachment Commander", revolutionary masterpieces which deal with our revolutionary traditions. Through the films our working people acquire the method and experience of the revolutionary struggle and model after the revolutionary optimism and indomitable revolutionary spirit of the heroes who fight to the last for the victory of socialism and communism.

Our developing realities under the triumphant socialist system demanded that our cinema workers typify new people of our time to suit the requirements of our revolution.

Accordingly, the revolutionary cinema workers trained by our Party penetrated into the lively reality developing at the speed of Chollima and created a number of fine works depicting the creative struggle and noble traits of the working people. To name a few, feature films "A Worker's Family", "A Flowering Village" and "Rolling-Mill Operators" which serve as a good mirror of life for the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society.

Our cinema workers produced many other films such as "A Salesgirl on the Train", "Season of Apple Harvest" and "Girls in a Fishing Port" and so forth, which have a strong appeal to the people and express the Party's policy opportunely, like editorials of our Party organ.

Wholeheartedly upholding the great Juche-motivated idea of the leader on literature and art, the revolutionary cinema workers of our Party put out a large number of revolutionary and militant works which give great vigour and influence to tens of thousands of people and thus our cinema art serves them as a great textbook for the revolutionary struggle and revolutionization.

Today, our cinematic literature follows our own style in everything—from the selection of the "seed" to the presentation of the subject matter and the title of work. It is developing into a Juche-motivated one which conforms with the demand of our Party's policy, the interests of our revolution and the thought and sentiments of our people.

Under the guidance of the Party, our revolutionary cinema workers created numerous excellent works with rich ideological content and high artistic value by correctly selecting the "seed" and energetically launching the speed-up campaign. As a result, every year witnessed a good many new films such as wide-screen colour feature films and documentary, scientific, cartoon and juvenile films.

Our cinema art causes great sensations among the revolutionary peoples of the world, showing them the great power of the revolutionary cinema art.

The world's people are unstinted in their praise of the wide-screen feature film "The Flower Girl", based on the immortal classic under the same title, which won honourable special prize and medal at the 18th International Film Festival and many other films of our Republic. They acclaim these as "the banner of the revolutionary literature and art of the world", "a shining example of socialist realism", "films which have completely gripped the hearts of people" and "works of genuine art".

The history of our cinema art, though not so long, is indeed a chronicle of records of a genuine doctrine of communist humanity admiring the true spiritual world of the people in our time.

The remarkable progress of our cinematic literature and art which entered a period of all-round efflorescence, is a brilliant victory of the immortal Juche-motivated idea on literature and art of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our Party and our people, and a splendid fruition of his original theory concerning the creation of cinema art.

Our cinema art will flourish more vigorously and resplendently under the banner of Juche.

Kim Tae Gyu

Kim Yong Ju, Co-Chairman to NSCC, Issues Statement on 2nd Anniversary of Publication of North-South Joint Statement

Comrade Kim Yong Ju, Co-Chairman of our side to the North-South Co-ordination Commission, issued on July 4 a statement on the occasion of the second anniversary of the publication of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement.

After the lapse of two years the north-south dialogue for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country has come to a deadlock, the North-South Joint Statement is gravely violated and the north-south relations have returned to what they were before the dialogue and the situation is growing more strained with each passing day, the statement said, and continued:

As everyone knows, the keynote of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement is the three principles of national reunification.

The three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—are the principles in which the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot and national hero, embodied the line of independent and peaceful reunification of the country maintained by our Party and the Government of our Republic with all consistency, in keeping with the new conditions following the opening of the political talks between the north and the south. He clarified these principles for the first time when he met the delegate of the Seoul side who came to Pyongyang for the high-level talks.

The Seoul side could not make the slightest objection to the three principles for their fairness and perfect logic and affirmed its full consent to them at the Pyongyang and Seoul talks of high-level delegates of the north and the south, the statement said, and continued:

With the publication of the North-South Joint Statement, an opportunity was afforded for the improvement in the relation between the north and the south which had been in a state of freeze for a long period and there appeared a good prospect of the country's reunification.

This was a victory of the line of national independence over the line of reliance upon outside forces, a victory of the line of negotiation over the line of confrontation and a victory of the line of national reunification over the line of national split.

After the publication of the North-South Joint Statement we have treasured it greatly and have invariably remained faithful to it and made every possible effort to bring to success the north-south dialogue which had been arranged with so much difficulty.

Convincing proof of this is furnished by the fair and aboveboard proposals advanced by us at the dialogue with the Seoul side.

We proposed the removal of the state of military confrontation between the north and the south with a view to eradicating the source of misunderstanding and distrust between them and improving the north-south relations and creating favourable preconditions for peaceful reunification and advanced, as a concrete measure for putting it into practice, a five-point peace proposal for the stoppage of arms reinforcement and arms race, withdrawal of all foreign troops, reduction of army strength and armaments, discontinuation of the introduction of weapons from abroad and conclusion of a peace agreement.

We also proposed to bring into effect multiform collaboration and interchange in all spheres, political, military, diplomatic, economic and cultural, between the north and the south for pulling down the barrier dividing the country, rejoining the severed ties between them, promoting great national unity and laying a practical groundwork for reunification and advanced specific proposals to this end.

We, at the same time, set forth concrete proposals to let political parties and social organizations of the north and the south and people of various strata participate in the nation-wide patriotic work to solve the question of the country's reunification in conformity with the will and demands of the whole nation. We also advanced time and again the proposal for instituting a Confederation, leaving intact the present social and political systems of the north and the south for the time being, and other reasonable realistic proposals for promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

All these proposals put forward by our side reflect important and urgent problems which the two sides must not fail to solve in the way of carrying the three principles of national reunification into practice and all of them are in accord with the spirit of the North-South Joint Statement and the objective realities of our country.

Had these proposals of ours been put into effect, the north-south relations would have been fundamentally improved and great progress would have been made toward reunification, the statement said, and went on to say:

Ever since the very day when the North-South Joint Statement was published the south Korean authorities have followed the road quite contrary to the spirit of the Joint Statement, undermining it as a "scrap of paper unworthy of trust".

Employing a delaying tactics at the talks, the Seoul side has only sought dependence upon outside forces, north-south confrontation and national split outside the conference hall in wanton violation of the July 4 Joint Statement.

After consenting to the principle of solving the domestic problems of the nation independently, without relying on outside forces or without being subject to outside forces' interference, the south Korean authorities earnestly begged for the US imperialist aggressor forces' continued occupation of south Korea and ushered in south Korea the forces of Japanese militarism on a large scale as soon as they turned on their heels.

The south Korean authorities' treacherous policy of dependence upon outside forces is placing south Korea under a dual and treble yoke of subjugation and throwing a grave obstacle in the way of reunification.

Even after consenting to the principle of promoting the great national unity, transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and social system, the south Korean authorities have not renounced their "anti-communist" policy, but have hurled malignant slanders and calumnies at us and feverishly incited antagonism against the northern half of the Republic.

Exposing the fascist repression of the south Korean authorities and their hostile acts against the northern half of the Republic, the statement said:

The stand of our side taken for unity, collaboration and reunification in the north-south dialogue reflects the earnest desire of all of our nation for national reunification and the stand of the Seoul side seeking confrontation, competition and coexistence reflects the interests of the US and Japanese aggressor forces who do not want to see the reunification of our country.

The statement referred to the criminal acts of the US and Japanese aggressors who oppose the reunification of our country and support the splittist acts of the south Korean authorities.

Recalling the fact at this grave juncture when our nation is standing at the crossroads of reunification or split, due to the "two-Korea" policy pursued by the south Korean reactionaries with the support of the US and Japanese aggressors, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the historic five-point proposition of national reunification, the statement said:

The five-point proposition is an epochal save-the-nation measure for preventing the freezing of national split and promoting the country's independent and peaceful reunification; it is the most fair and aboveboard proposal for reunification acceptable to everyone who opposes national split and desires reunification.

But, the south Korean authorities, together with the US and Japanese aggressors, laid at last the "proposal for separate UN membership" for north and south Korea before the UN General Assembly and made desperate efforts to freeze national split, turning their faces away from the sincere proposals of our side for bringing the north-south dialogue to success and realizing the historic aspiration of the nation.

Of late they have been heading toward worsening the north-south relations still further, becoming more open than ever before in their treacherous and splittist stand.

They brought forward what they call "anti-communist action programme" directed against our side, a party in the dialogue, and are raising a wholesale "anti-communist" row. The person in high authority himself is unhesitatingly taking the lead in the role of a butcher of the nation, crying that they "cannot live" with the communists, that they "cannot forgive" the communists in the north and that they "must fight and win" to live.

The communist ideology has become the guiding ideology in the northern half of the country and the entire people cherish communism as their immovable faith and the ranks of those who believe in communism are expanding in south Korea with each passing day. Under such condition, what do they mean by the attainment of a great national unity, transcending the difference of ideology, ideal and social system, if they insist that they cannot live with the communists and what do they mean by the achievement of peaceful national reunification if they are determined to fight down the communists?

The situation prevailing in our country today urgently calls upon all the Koreans who love the country and the nation to firmly unite and resolutely defend the North-South Joint Statement, the common programme of the nation for reunification, from the intrigues of the splittists within and without and turn out determinedly in the struggle to put it into practice.

In conclusion the statement said:

The five-point proposition of national reunification is a most correct line of reunification in which the idea of the North-South Joint Statement is thoroughly embodied and a great save-the-nation programme for bringing the cause of national reunification to the earliest and most smooth accomplishment.

The entire people of north and south Korea should rise as one in the nation-wide struggle for checking and frustrating the "two Koreas" plot of the US and Japanese imperialists and the south Korean splittists and putting into practice the five-point proposition of national reunification.

The south Korean authorities must renounce at once their criminal "two-Korea" policy denounced by the whole nation, discontinue the treacherous acts of selling out the country and the nation and the fascist suppression of the people, stop the "anti-communist" row intensifying antagonism and division among compatriots and return to the spirit of the North-South Joint Statement.

The US imperialists must stop their aggression and splitting manoeuvres against our country and withdraw from south Korea, taking along all their lethal weapons. The Japanese militarists must cease their scheme to stage a comeback to south Korea and stop interfering with the reunification of our country any longer.

If the south Korean authorities instigated by the US and Japanese reactionaries persistently seek the permanent division of the nation and take the road of treachery, going against the aspirations of the whole nation for peaceful reunification, they will have to bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom and face a stern judgement by the people.

"The Film 'The Flower Girl' Is an Excellent Work Whose Ideological Content and Artistic Value Are Perfectly Combined", Say Hongkong Papers

The technicolour wide-screen film "The Flower Girl", an immortal monumental masterpiece, which won a special prize and special medal, shaking the world's filmdom, at the 18th International Film Festival in Karlovy Vary, Czechoslovakia, and deeply impressed the audience in many countries for its brilliant embodiment of the Juche idea, evoked great response from the Hongkong people recently.

Hongkong papers lavish praise on the feature film "The Flower Girl"

Here we introduce some comments appeared in Hongkong papers:

"The film 'The Flower Girl' is an excellent work whose ideological content and artistic value are perfectly combined. Its content, representation, acting, camera work, music and art have reached a very high level." ("Shinwanpao")

"Through the depiction of the miserable life of the heroine Ggotbun's family the film 'The Flower Girl' tells that the poor people cannot revenge upon the enemy or make revolution singlehanded even if they want to.

Only when they step out on to the road of revolution, join the Korean Revolutionary Army, combine the resentment of individuals with the revolutionary cause and steadily fight for the independence and liberation of the Korean nation, can they defeat the enemy and emerge victorious.

It is a fine film with strong persuasive power and great educational significance." ("Chenwupao")

"It seems that a deep emotional world is characteristic of the Korean film. Deep emotion flows in each scene.... The sentiments running through the Korean film grip the hearts of the audience and give food for thought.

The Korean film is also very polished. All scenes are meticulously plotted in a good ensemble.

Actors and actresses lead people deep into the spiritual world of characters by their refined acting.

The story of 'The Flower Girl' is woven through bitter events and it is an epic overflowing with optimism.

Under the rule of the Japanese imperialists the Korean people had lived a very miserable life. This is reflected in this film." ("Takungpao")

"The film 'The Flower Girl' leaves never-to-be-forgotten impressions on the people.

There are quite a number of films which are not worthy of recollecting and memorizing....

But every scene of the film radiates great hopes. This film is a truly excellent work.

Through its portrayal as fine and beautiful as poem and painting, this film vividly shows the tribulations the Korean people underwent under Japanese imperialist rule and their ardent love for the nation and desire for independence and liberation of the country." ("Wenhuipao")

"All those who see the Korean film 'The Flower Girl' are deeply moved.

That the film touches the people so deeply is mainly explained by the power of its content and theme. But the music and song also play a great role here.

The songs of the film are good in two points, we think. One of them is that music and words are well composed and written. The other is the effective use of songs.

As for the first point we mean that music and songs are successful in all aspects—content, theme and artistic value.

The theme song and its content are well combined. The rhythm full of national sentiments is very beautiful.

The song is easy to sing and memorize. And words of the song reflect clearly the main theme of the film opposing the class and racial oppression. It is the guarantee that the theme of film and its artistic feature are well displayed. This very point is a success. As for the second point the song is not inserted with no purpose or for the mere gusto. It is closely combined with the development of the content and used in the most moving scene. This is the skilful method." ("Takungpao")

"...The film justly deserved high reputation. This film which was awarded a special prize at the international film festival deeply moved the audience. Many spectators were also ceaselessly wiping their tears away....

There are several reasons why the film attracts such a great attention of the audience. One of the major reasons is that the tragedy was caused by the society.

Why are people so excited even though they know it is a film? This is attributable to the power of the art truly reflecting the reality of society." ("Chienfenripao")

"The film 'The Flower Girl' is a good work that all the people should see. It is natural that the film was awarded a special prize in the 18th International Film Festival. ...The film strikes a deep impression on the audience each time they appreciate it.

'The Flower Girl' is a really wonderful film. Seeing once, we feel an urge to see again and again." ("Chentuwanpao")

"...A Finnish producer said: 'After seeing this film, I came to take an optimistic view of the prospect of film art. Like the morning star this film will light the road to be taken by the world film'." ("Singpao")

(Continued from Page 2)

They most viciously hampered the Korean people's anti-Japanese struggle.

In the countryside they used feudal methods based on the feudal ownership of land, to oppress and exploit the peasants savagely with the backing of Japanese imperialism. In towns they cruelly exploited workers in a capitalist as well as a feudal way. They also played the role of transmitters of obsolete feudal customs and slavish mentality and of guides helping Japanese imperialism to stretch out its claws of colonial rule deep into all fields.

Consequently, if they were left untouched, we could not successfully wage the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle nor could we pave the way for the country's development on democratic lines.

That is why our people waged a resolute struggle against both Japanese imperialism and their stooges.

The leader said that we should have a correct understanding not only of the targets of the revolution but also of its motive force. He pointed out that the motive force of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution is broad anti-imperialist democratic forces such as workers, peasants, students, intellectuals and urban petty bourgeoisie and that national capitalists and religious people with a conscience can also join in the anti-imperialist struggle.

In the past the harsh exploitation of our people by Japanese imperialism and its lackeys—landlords and comprador capitalists—brought unbearable misfortune and suffering on our workers and peasants and other sections of the working people. Our workers and peasants, therefore, most actively participated in the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution with a more vital interest in the revolution than any other class. Youth and students, intellectuals and petty bourgeoisie who were opposed to Japanese imperialism and the feudal forces became the motive force of our revolution as well and national capitalists and religionists with a conscience also took part in the anti-Japanese national liberation revolution with an interest in it.

Kim Yun Sik

(To Be Continued)

= ABUNDANT MINERAL =

"White Gold"—Magnesite

Korea has been called a "mineral specimen" from ancient times. It has colossal mineral reserves—gold, silver, copper, iron, coal and so on. It is first in the world in magnesite reserves.

Magnesite is found widely distributed in the areas of Machonryong mountain ranges in the northern inland region of our country and other places.

Our country is extremely abundant in magnesite and its quality is very high.

Our magnesite was formed as a replacement of dolomites by the action of hydrothermal solution of the earth's crust and is characterized by lesser amounts of calcium because of smooth action in hydrothermal metasomatism. And it is also very little impregnated with iron in crystalline aggregates.

Meanwhile, our magnesite contains larger amounts of properties of magnesium oxide, a principal source of raw mineral.

In mining magnesite, both open-air mining and pit mining are employed because of thin capping, and thick and straight vein of ore.

Now in our country it is mined in a big way under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and used effectively for the development of the national economy.

Magnesite is used for making fire-proof materials, microelement fertilizers, special cement and others.

Particularly to be noted is that our large and modern refractory materials factories mass-produce magnesia clinker of 90-91 % magnesium oxide. It is widely used at home and exported to many countries.

The DPRK's output of magnesia clinker will amount to 1,600,000 tons during the Six-Year Plan. This figure is the equivalent of world's volume of export in magnesia clinker in 1971.

Good-quality magnesite is mass-produced at the Ryongyang Mine which was awarded Order of Kim Il Sung

Japanese Militarists' Criminal Act of Spying Upon DPRK

The Japanese militarists revived under the wings of the US imperialists are stretching out their talons of reinvasion deep into south Korea and, at the same time, stepping up preparations for a war of aggression against Korea, beefing up the forces of aggression. In collusion and alignment with the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, they are openly committing grave espionage acts against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, wantonly violating her sovereignty.

According to information available from the organ concerned, spies sent by the Japanese militarists with an aim to collect state and military secrets of the northern half of the Republic were rounded up recently.

The espionage acts of the Japanese militarists against the northern half of the Republic have been ceaseless up to this date since right after liberation.

An arrested spy Kim Won Gun had been a secret agent of the Japanese imperialists from before liberation and served them in their war of aggression, suppressing many Koreans. After liberation he, promoted to an important post in the Japan police headquarters, did his best to crack down upon our compatriots in Japan and progressive Japanese personages in Tokyo and Osaka.

Moreover, he committed the barbarity of arresting and killing over 20 members of the Japan Communist Party and more than 10 Koreans in Japan involved in the "Suita" case, who had fought against the Japanese reactionaries and the US imperialists in Osaka in 1952.

During his 25-year service in the Japanese police as a special-duty policeman, he arrested and massacred hundreds of Koreans and members of the Japan Communist Party.

Upon the instructions of the Japan branch of the "US CIA" to conduct espionage activities against the northern half of the Republic, he, together with Edamatsu, chief of the "special unit" of the Japan police headquarters, set up camouflaged spy organs in 1959 and trained scores of spies and infiltrated them into our country.

As all the spies who had been infiltrated into the northern half of the Republic were rounded up and no "information" was obtained from them, the US spy organ severely called him to task for this. Thus, he himself crept into our country to "recover" the shameful setbacks.

He was arrested while committing espionage activities to carry out the mission he received from the US spy organ and Edamatsu, chief of the "special unit" of the Japan police headquarters, to check up the activities of the already dispatched spies, properly readjust the spy network and start an armed riot in case the Japanese militarists invade the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the 1970's by "joint operations" of the south Korean puppet army and the Japan "Self-Defence Forces."

Another spy Kim Dae Op was arrested while grouping impure elements and sending by means of concealed letters various military secrets he had collected after infiltrating into our country.

He had been a member of the "Sangaehoe", an organization of pro-Japanese stooges, from 1925. After the August 15, 1945 Liberation, he received a mission from Imura, chief of the guard section of the Nagoya city police bureau, Japan, to spy on secrets of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and undermine it from within and committed subversive activities and sabotages.

Later, in September 1966, he received an espionage mission from Sasaki, investigator of the Cabinet investigation office, a Japanese spy organ, who was working as director of the Nagoya city immigration office. He and another spy Kim Un Son introduced by a spy organ wormed their way into our country, disguising themselves as a couple.

These facts clearly show how maliciously the Japanese militarists are committing espionage acts against the DPRK and how recklessly they are deporting themselves in league with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique at the instigation of US imperialism, taking our country as the first target of attack in their overseas aggression to realize the wild ambition for overseas expansion.

Today when the entire Korean people have turned out as one to break down the barrier of split and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without outside interference, the Japanese militarists are intensifying their political, economic and military invasion of south Korea, while actively backing the "two-Korea" plot of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. They have already completed preparations for military operations against our country and are reinforcing their armed forces of aggression and openly committing espionage against the DPRK, these criminal acts are evoking burning wrath among our people.

Our people clearly remember the history of crimes committed by the Japanese imperialists against our people in the past days and are watching with heightened vigilance the criminal acts of the revived Japanese militarists.

The Japanese militarists must give up their ambition for aggression on Korea, discontinue such grave hostile acts against the Korean people as sending spies, and act with discretion.

(KCNA)

DPRK Government Supports the Struggle of the Third World Countries for Defending Sovereignty

Head of DPRK Delegation Makes Speech at the UN Conference on Law of Sea

Kim Guk Hun, head of the delegation of our country to the Third UN Conference on the Law of Sea, made a speech on June 28, the first day of the general debate, according to a report from Caracas.

In his speech he quoted the respected and beloved leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as saying:

"The exploited and oppressed peoples who had groaned for a long time under imperialist, colonialist tyranny have bravely fought for freedom, liberation and national independence. As a result, ours is now changing into an era in which the oppressed and maltreated peoples are taking their place on the stage of history as masters, whereas the imperialists are destined to fall like the setting sun."

The speaker said:

Gone are the days when the imperialist powers could dominate the world and rule the roast in deciding the destiny of the small and weak nations as they pleased. Today the peoples of the developing countries are waging a vigorous struggle to safeguard their limit of territorial sea and natural resources, as part of their struggle against the aggression and interference of the imperialists and the colonialists and for consolidating their national independence and firmly defending their sovereignty.

The DPRK Government regards it as its sacred duty to actively support the peoples of all countries of the world in their determined struggle for achieving the freedom, liberation and national independence and social progress and defending their sovereignty and the limit of their territorial sea and natural resources under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialism and independence and always manifests firm solidarity with them.

The DPRK Government also supports the stand of the third world countries claiming the limit of a 200-mile territorial sea and supports their stand that the international sea-bed resources beyond the sphere of state jurisdiction should be uniformly developed by international organizations on the basis of equality and the profits reaped from this should be used effectively for the progress of the developing countries.

The imperialists are hatching every conceivable plot to arrest the struggle of the peoples of the third world countries to defend their political sovereignty and the limit of territorial sea and natural resources. Under this situation if the peoples of the Asian, African and Latin-American countries are to emerge victorious in the struggle for accomplishing their common cause they should support, cooperate and unite with each other.

He went on to say:

It is because our country remains divided by the outside forces that our people have not been able to run the economy in a uniform way or rationally utilize the rich underground and sea-bed resources of the country or jointly promote the prosperity and progress of the nation by pooling the wisdom and efforts of the whole nation.

He said:

The DPRK Government has waged a consistent struggle to drive the US troops out of south Korea, reunify our country independently and peacefully without interference of any outside forces and establish the national sovereignty throughout the Korean peninsula.

Only when the US troops going under the cloak of the "UN forces" are withdrawn from our country and the interference of the imperialist aggressor forces is ruled out, can our people establish the complete national sovereignty throughout the Korean peninsula and exercise their right as the masters of their territory, territorial waters and natural resources.

The south Korean authorities engrossed in treacherous acts are selling out rich fishing grounds and continental shelf in the South Sea of our country and aquatic and sea-bed resources there to foreign aggressors at low prices, he noted, and continued:

The rich fishing grounds and continental shelf in the South Sea of our country are a precious wealth for the grandeur and prosperity of our nation. It must not be infringed upon by anyone or disposed of contrary to the interests and will of the Korean people.

Our people, therefore, do not recognize all the shackling, unequal "agreements" which the south Korean authorities concluded with foreign aggressors and have already declared them null and void.

In order to defend the national dignity and establish the complete sovereignty, it is necessary to put an end to the interference of outside forces and, at the same time, liquidate the flunkeyists ushering in outside forces and helping them establish their influence.

Conveying the solidarity of our people for the national liberation movements against imperialism and colonialism, he declared:

We support the third world countries demanding that representatives of the liberation movements be invited to attend this conference as observers.

He added that a delegation of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, the genuine representative of the Cambodian people, should have been invited to this conference. (KCNA)

(Continued from Page 1)

Jung Hi made a "special statement" to openly reveal his "two Koreas" plot and deadlocked the dialogue at last, the reporter pointed out, and continued:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, seeing through this grave situation in time, put forward the five-point proposition of national reunification, a great national salvation programme, to save the country and people from the danger of permanent split and realize the cause of national reunification, in his historic June 23 speech last year—"Let Us Prevent a National Split and Reunify the Country."

The south Korean authorities refused to accept the five-point proposition of national reunification and brought before the UN General Assembly their proposal for "simultaneous admission of two Koreas to the UN." Even today they are pursuing as ever their criminal splittist manoeuvres.

Putting forward even "programme of action for prevailing over communism" they are blowing only the "prevail-over-communism" trumpet these days. And they are engrossed in false propaganda to calumniate the northern half of the Republic, saying that "we cannot live with communists" or "for us to live we must defeat communists".

The Pak Jung Hi clique are heinous human butchers who are trampling underfoot the human rights and democracy, murdering patriots in south Korea under the slogan of "anti-communism". They are despicable slaughterers of the nation who are wantonly violating the three principles of national reunification and the July 4 Joint Statement, putting down the desire of the people for reunification, selling off and strangulating the nation, seeking permanent national split and fratricidal war, the reporter noted.

He disclosed the fact that the US imperialists are active inspirer of the splittist manoeuvres and war preparations of the Pak Jung Hi clique and the Japanese militarists are active accomplice of the US imperialists in the "two Koreas" plot. And he pointed out that at the 3rd Session of the 5th Supreme People's Assembly we proposed to conclude a peace agreement between the DPRK and the USA in order to provide prerequisites for facilitating the independent reunification of the country, and that the US imperialists made no answer to our proposal and are intensifying their aggressive and splittist manoeuvres, shipping into south Korea their troops and combat material on a larger scale.

At this critical juncture when our nation stands at the crossroads of reunification or permanent division, all the political parties, groupings and people of all walks of life desirous of peaceful reunification should closely unite under the banner of anti-imperialist national salvation and independent reunification and firmly maintain the three principles of national reunification and the July 4 Joint Statement so as to prevent the division and reunify the country, the reporter said, and went on:

The five-point proposition of national reunification should be realized to reunify the country in conformity with the three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

We firmly support the just patriotic struggle of the south Korean people who are moving ahead under the banner of three principles and five-point proposition of national reunification unfurled by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of our nation. We will always support their righteous struggle with might and main from the stand of fully sharing responsibility with them for their sacred struggle.

The south Korean authorities must withdraw the "special statement" which openly proclaimed the permanent division of the nation, repeal the "two Koreas" line, discontinue the despicable "anti-communist" machination, renounce the policy of depending upon outside forces, stop fascist oppression of the people, guarantee the democratic rights and freedom, faithfully observe the principles of the July 4 Joint Statement and accept the five-point proposition of national reunification without delay.

The US imperialists must give up their aggression against our country and their intervention in our domestic affairs and withdraw from south Korea, taking their aggressor troops along with them. And the Japanese militarists must discontinue their hostile policy towards our country and their reinvasion of south Korea and must not hamper Korea's reunification any longer.

In conclusion the reporter appealed to the entire Korean people to rally closely around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and fight vigorously for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

He was followed by Kim Sok Hyong, deputy to the SPA, Ho Jong Suk, Director of the Secretariat of the CC of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, and Hong Gi Mun, Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland.

A letter of denunciation was read out at the meeting.

The meeting closed with the playing of the "Song of General Kim Il Sung".

Pak Hae Chon

S. KOREAN HANGMEN DEMAND CAPITAL PUNISHMENT FOR PATRIOTS

The Pak Jung Hi fascist hangmen at a murderous trial at the Seoul district public procurator's office of the puppet regime on July 3 demanded capital punishment and heavy penalty on charges of "being spies" for more than 30 revolutionaries and patriots, members of the North Kyongsang Provincial Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification and organizations under it, who had formed underground revolutionary organizations in south Korea and struggled against fascism and for democracy and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, according to a report from Seoul.

That day the murderers demanded death for Chon Yong Gwan and five other revolutionaries, life imprisonment for three others and penal servitude up to 15 years imprisonment and "forfeiture of qualifications" for 24 others.

This diabolic fascist outrage is part of the vicious repressive acts the Pak Jung Hi murderers, repudiated by the people and faced with a hopeless crisis, are intensifying against the south Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people in an attempt to find a way out in cracking down on and stamping out the patriotic forces. This is an unpardonable challenge to the south Korean people who aspire after the country's independent and peaceful reunification and democracy, opposing fascism.

These revolutionaries and patriots—fishermen, peasants, professors, company employees and people of other strata—formed underground revolutionary organizations and vigorously waged the save-the-nation struggle against outside forces and dictatorship from over ten years ago.

The traitorous Pak Jung Hi bandits cooked up the "spy ring case" in last March, arrested and imprisoned these revolutionaries and patriots and tortured them to inflict harsh punishment upon them on faked-up charges.

This wicked murderous plot clearly shows how desperately the gangsters are trying to extricate themselves from the catastrophic crisis in which they have landed themselves, denounced and repudiated within and without.

With no savage repression, however, can the Pak Jung Hi gang of murderers break the indomitable fighting will of the south Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people. The wilder they run in repression, the earlier their doomsday will come. (KCNA)

US Magazine Flays Traitor Pak Jung Hi

The US magazine "Time" of June 24 carried an article headlined "Trial and Error" exposing the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's murderous trial, according to a report from New York.

The magazine said that the trial of south Korean democrat Kim Dae Jung is no more than "a political attempt to get rid of the opponents," which, "far from strengthening the political position of Pak Jung Hi, will worsen it."

Pak Jung Hi's trial of Kim Ji Ha, a south Korean poet, and many students, intellectuals, religionists and even Japanese shows well how nervous he is to those who oppose or criticize him and how deeply he is worried about his personal safety, noted the magazine.

It pointed out: north-south relations are growing worse because Pak Jung Hi is intensifying repression as a vicious dictator. If he has everything his own way as it is now, more people will draw a conclusion that he is given up to gambling not only in the external relations of south Korea but also in the domestic security affairs. (KCNA)

Argentine People's Invincible Cause

The people of Argentina observed on July 9 the 158th independence anniversary at a time when they were making a new determination to reconstruct the state, overcoming the sorrow for the death of President Juan Domingo Peron, their outstanding leader.

On this occasion, the Korean people extend militant greetings to the friendly people of Argentina.

The brave Argentine people achieved the country's independence through their long-drawn, hard struggle against the invaders. Since then, they have tirelessly been struggling to defend the independence and achieve the national prosperity.

The present government was established under the leadership of the National Justicialist Movement last year. It was an epochal event that occasioned a new change in the struggle of the Argentine people.

They are vigorously fighting to wipe out the economic footholds of the imperialist monopolies and defend the abundant natural resources of the country against the imperialist plunder, because they have keenly realized through experience that as long as the key branches of the economy are in the hands of the foreign invaders, there can be neither the country's independent development nor the people's genuine happiness.

The government either scrapped the shackling, unequal "treaties" concluded with the Yankee brutes or declared them null and void, nationalized trading corporations, banks and oil companies and set up a number of industrial complexes for the development of the national industry. The aim pursued in these measures is to "Argentinize the economy".

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Today imperialism is going downhill beyond retrieve, and the peoples of the third world who had been oppressed and maltreated under the imperialist yoke are taking their place on the stage of the history and dynamically forging ahead along the path to independence."

The establishment of the democratic government and the subsequent enforcement of the progressive reforms in Argentina have proved a serious blow to the US imperialist colonial ruling system in Latin America. Moreover, it is turning the balance of the forces in this continent more and more in favour of the anti-imperialist forces.

Though the US imperialists are frantically trying to stifle the independent development of Argentina and other countries of Latin America and the third world, they can never curb the trend of the present times when imperialism is going to ruin and the people traversing the path to independence are crowned with victory.

Geographically, Korea and Argentina are far apart from each other. However, the peoples of the two countries are closely linked with each other for the community of their position in the past and their struggle at present.

The Argentine Government and people are strongly supporting the Korean people in their struggle to drive out the US imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea and independently reunify the country. Our people are grateful to them for this.

The Korean people are convinced that the courageous and diligent people of Argentina under the leadership of President Isabel Martinez de Peron will struggle more resolutely than before for the consolidation of national independence, reconstruction of the state and the independent development of the country and will brilliantly carry forward the cause of the late General Peron, their outstanding leader.

The revolutionary cause of the people of Argentina is invincible.

Chin Bang Hun

ASIA FIGHTS, US IMPERIALISM GETS HARD KNOCKS

Policy of Aggression and Intervention Encounters a Serious Snag

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"What is characteristic of the recent development of the Asian situation is that the struggle of peoples against imperialist aggression and intervention and for national independence and the independent development of the countries is being intensified as never before, while the imperialists' manoeuvres for aggression and intervention in this region are going into total bankruptcy."

In 1953, the US imperialists suffered a most serious defeat in their history of war in Korea, which marked the beginning of their downward path. There followed heavy blows in Viet Nam and Laos. In spite of these historical lessons, the US imperialists are still intensifying aggression and intervention in Asia, while more craftily working to attain their aggressive aim by means of making Asians fight Asians in accordance with the notorious "Nixon doctrine". However, their manoeuvres for aggression and intervention are going into total bankruptcy in face of powerful resistance of the Asian people.

The heroic Cambodian people are achieving brilliant results in the save-the-nation resistance against US imperialism and the Lon Nol puppets, its stooges, and hastening the final victory. The US imperialists had calculated that they could conquer Cambodia easily by instigating the Lon Nol clique to overthrow its government. But the situation was quite opposite to what they had expected. The heroic Cambodian people rose resolutely in the resistance to save the nation against US imperialism and Lon Nol puppet clique, rallying themselves closely around the National United Front of Kampuchea led by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

The Cambodian people and the Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces have already liberated over 90 per cent of the territory and more than 85 per cent of the population. They are now laying a tight siege to Pnom Penh, the last bulwark of the Lon Nol puppet clique. The fate of the Lon Nol puppets is already sealed.

More recently the policy of aggression and intervention pursued by US imperialism in Asia has had to run the gauntlet because its stooges, faithful executors of the policy, are completely isolated and getting hard knocks from the people.

Thanom, a faithful henchman of US imperialism and wicked advocator of "anti-communism" in Thailand, was deposed by the anti-US, anti-dictatorship struggle of the Thai people and student youth. Chiang Kai-shek of Taiwan has become an international orphan and a mere living corpse of no use. The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of south Korea are also on the verge of collapse in face of the south Korean people's struggle against dictatorship and for democracy.

The US imperialist machination for aggression and intervention toward Asia is sustaining ever more serious blows due to active, independent advance of the Asian countries which do not want subjugation any more.

Pakistan and many other Asian countries follow an independent policy with a showdown over the nefarious intervention of the US imperialists. These countries have withdrawn from the "anti-communist" military alliances and aggressive setups rigged up by US imperialism or do not obey its orders meekly.

The trend towards opposing the malicious US imperialists' plot to use the Japanese militarists as their shock troops for Asian aggression is growing among the Japanese people.

In this way the US imperialist manoeuvres for aggression and intervention in Asia are totally rejected by the people and heading for destruction.

This, however, never means that US imperialism has ruined in Asia and that it has given up its criminal attempt of aggression there.

The people of Asia will make every effort to strengthen the ties of solidarity with the people of the third world and fight more resolutely to cut off the windpipe of US imperialism, upholding the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Yun Hae Ik

The Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces are daily expanding war results

ASPAC on the Verge of Collapse

ASPAC (Asian Pacific Council), which was born as the mainstay of "anti-communist" military alliances sponsored by US imperialism, is now in the process of total disintegration.

As SEATO waned to be nominal, US imperialism schemed to create an "inclusive military strategic base" with ASPAC as its core and involving SEATO and ANZUS for the purpose of encircling Asian socialist countries.

However, with the withdrawal of Malaysia from ASPAC in March last year, this organization began cracking. Afterwards, Australia and New Zealand declared "independent policies" and the Philippines also took her own course. ASPAC had seven annual meetings till 1972 but produced no specific results. The opening of the annual meeting which was due last year is still now pendent.

ASPAC has virtually ceased its existence.

Li Hae Song

Tokyo citizens are seen demanding the withdrawal of the US military base in Yokota

OPPOSITION TO MILITARY BASES

Recently, Asian peoples are further intensifying their struggle against the US imperialists' manoeuvre for turning countries in this area into their military bases.

In Japan 13,000 citizens of Tokyo including workers, youth and students held a meeting and demonstration, both the biggest ever known, demanding the dismantlement of the Yokota air base of the US imperialist aggressor troops.

The meeting exposed and denounced the "Kanto plan" whose aim is to concentrate on reinforcing the air base as a "strategic base" for Asian aggression, and adopted resolutions and a declaration calling for the removal of the Yokota air base.

In Thailand students and other people of Chiangmai staged an anti-US demonstration, carrying the slogans: "Thailand should not be made a springboard for US aggression of Asia!" "US, dismantle at once all the military bases in Thailand!". This was occasioned by the visit of the US ambassador to a university in the city. The demonstrators burned even the Stars and Stripes in the presence of the ambassador.

India, Indonesia, Malaysia and other littoral states on the Indian Ocean manifested their resolute opposition to the US imperialists' scheme for reducing Diego Garcia Island to their military base. They sent written protests to the US side.

These facts show that the military base policy of the US imperialists is strongly rejected everywhere in Asia.

Kim In Son

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